

**ORIGINAL PATENT APPLICATION BASED ON:**

**Docket:** 87454  
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**OLED WITH COLOR CHANGE MEDIA**

EXPRESS MAIL LABEL NO.: EV293533036US

Date of Mailing: 4.8.04

## **OLED WITH COLOR CHANGE MEDIA**

### **CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS**

Reference is made to commonly assigned U.S. Patent Application Serial No. \_\_\_\_\_ filed concurrently herewith by Michael L. Boroson et al.,  
5 entitled "Color OLED With Added Color Gamut Pixels", the disclosure of which is herein incorporated by reference.

### **FIELD OF THE INVENTION**

The present invention relates to organic electroluminescent (EL) devices. More specifically, this invention relates to an emitting EL device with  
10 improved efficiency, color purity, and viewing angle.

### **BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

Full color organic electroluminescent (EL), also known as organic light-emitting devices (OLED), have been demonstrated recently as a new type of flat panel display. OLED devices are attractive because of their low driving  
15 voltage, high luminance, wide-angle viewing and capability for full color flat emission displays. In simplest form, an organic EL device is comprised of an anode for hole injection, a cathode for electron injection, and an organic EL medium sandwiched between these electrodes to support charge recombination that yields emission of light. An example of an organic EL device is described in  
20 commonly assigned U.S. Patent 4,356,429. Other examples have been described by Tang et al. in U.S. Patents 4,769,292 and 4,885,211. In order to construct a pixilated display device that is useful, for example as a television, computer monitor, cell phone display or digital camera display, individual organic EL elements can be arranged as an array of pixels in a matrix pattern. This matrix of  
25 pixels can be electrically driven using either a simple passive matrix or an active matrix driving scheme. In a passive matrix, the organic EL layers are sandwiched between two sets of orthogonal electrodes arranged in rows and columns. An example of a passive matrix-driven organic EL device is disclosed in commonly assigned U.S. Patent 5,276,380. In an active matrix configuration, each pixel is  
30 driven by multiple circuit elements such as transistors, capacitors, and signal lines.

Examples of such active matrix organic EL devices are provided in U.S. Patents 5,550,066 (commonly assigned), 6,281,634, and 6,456,013.

One way of improving the efficiency of an OLED device is the use of a microcavity structure. A reflector and a semitransparent reflector function, with the layers between them, form a microcavity, which can be adjusted in thickness and refractive index to resonate at a desired wavelength. Examples of microcavity structures are shown in U.S. Patent 6,406,801, U.S. Patent Application Publication 5,780,174, and JP 11-288786.

Destructive light interference can result from microcavity effects within an OLED device and can cause color distortion when the OLED is viewed from oblique angles. Microcavity devices are characteristically directional; the emission intensity falls rapidly with viewing angle, e.g. N. Takada, T. Tsutsui, and S. Saito, Appl. Phys. Lett. 63 (15) 2032 (1993), "Control of emission characteristics in organic thin film electroluminescent diodes using an optical microcavity structure".

#### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is therefore an object of the present invention to provide an OLED device with reduced color when viewed in an off-axis direction.

This object is achieved by a tuned OLED device, comprising:

a) a microcavity structure including a light-emitting layer for producing light, a semitransparent reflector, and a reflector layer disposed on opposite sides of the light-emitting layer, the microcavity structure enhancing on-axis light produced from the light-emitting layer in at least one particular wavelength to produce a desired on-axis viewed color while not substantially enhancing on-axis other wavelengths of such light; and

b) a layer including a color change medium which is responsive to wavelengths of light shorter than the particular wavelength by absorbing such shorter wavelengths of light and emitting light corresponding in color to the particular wavelength, thereby improving the color of the light produced by the OLED device when viewed in an off-axis direction.

## **ADVANTAGES**

It is an advantage of this invention that it provides an efficient OLED device with reduced color distortion when viewed at an angle off-axis. It is a further advantage of the present invention that it can provide improved  
5 luminance in some embodiments, especially when viewed at an off-axis angle.

## **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**

FIG. 1 shows a cross-sectional view of a prior art microcavity OLED device showing the effect of light emission in a microcavity;

FIG. 2 shows a prior art spectrum of emission after microcavity  
10 enhancement vs. a non-enhanced white-emitting OLED device;

FIG. 3 shows a cross-sectional view of one embodiment of an OLED device according to the present invention; and

FIG. 4 shows a cross-sectional view of another embodiment of an OLED device according to the present invention.

15 Since device feature dimensions such as layer thicknesses are frequently in sub-micrometer ranges, the drawings are scaled for ease of visualization rather than dimensional accuracy.

## **DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION**

The term “OLED device” or “organic light-emitting display” is  
20 used in its art-recognized meaning of a display device comprising organic light-emitting diodes as pixels. A color OLED device emits light of at least one color. The term “multicolor” is employed to describe a display panel that is capable of emitting light of a different hue in different areas. In particular, it is employed to describe a display panel that is capable of displaying images of different colors.  
25 These areas are not necessarily contiguous. The term “full color” is commonly employed to describe multicolor display panels that are capable of emitting in the red, green, and blue regions of the visible spectrum and displaying images in any combination of hues. The red, green, and blue colors constitute the three primary colors from which all other colors can be produced by appropriate mixing.  
30 However, the use of additional colors to extend the color gamut of the device is possible. The term “hue” refers to the intensity profile of light emission within the

visible spectrum, with different hues exhibiting visually discernible differences in color. The term "pixel" is employed in its art-recognized usage to designate an area of a display panel that can be stimulated to emit light independently of other areas. However, it is recognized that in full color systems, several pixels of  
5 different colors will be used together to produce a broad range of colors, and a viewer can term such a group a single pixel. For the purposes of this invention, such a logical grouping will be termed a group of pixels or a pixel group. In a full color display, a group of pixels generally comprises three primary-color pixels, namely red, green, and blue (RGB), which are color-gamut-defining pixels. It is  
10 well known that microcavity structures can enhance emission of a relatively narrow range of wavelengths of light, and the term "particular wavelength" will be used to describe such an enhanced range of wavelengths.

FIG. 1 is a cross-sectional view of a prior art tuned OLED device  
10 showing the effect of light emission in a microcavity. Microcavity OLED  
15 devices have been reported to achieve improved chromaticity and emission efficiency. Although tuned OLED device 10 is shown as emitting light from the bottom (that is, a bottom-emitting device), it will be understood that tuned OLED device 10 can be a top-emitting device.

Tuned OLED device 10 comprises a microcavity structure 70 and  
20 includes reflector layer 90, which is a material that is highly reflective at the wavelengths at which tuned OLED device 10 emits light. Preferred materials for reflector layer 90 that are highly reflective include Ag, Al, Au, or alloys composed of one or more of these materials. Tuned OLED device 10 also includes  
semitransparent reflector 30, which is partially reflective and partially  
25 transmissive. Suitable materials for semitransparent reflector 30 include Ag, Au, or alloys composed of one or both of these materials, in a thickness selected to cause them to be semitransparent, that is, partially transmitting and partially reflective. This thickness can be in the range of, for example, between 5 nm and 50 nm, and is more preferably between 15 nm and 30 nm. An alternate  
30 semitransparent reflector structure composed of a quarter wave stack (QWS) of transparent materials with alternating high and low refractive indexes is also

known and can be applied to the present invention by someone skilled in the art. Reflector layer **90** and semitransparent reflector **30** are disposed on opposite sides of light-emitting layer **50**, which functions to produce light. In a bottom-emitting device, such as shown, where the light is viewed through substrate **20**,

5 semitransparent reflector **30** is located between light-emitting layer **50** and substrate **20**, and reflector **90** is located above substrate **20**, semitransparent reflector **30**, and light-emitting layer **50**. Alternately, in a top-emitting device, that is where the light is viewed in the direction opposite substrate **20**, reflector layer **90** is located between light-emitting layer **50** and substrate **20**, and semitransparent  
10 reflector **30** is located above substrate **20**, reflector layer **90**, and light-emitting layer **50**.

Reflector layer **90** and semitransparent reflector **30** function, with the layers between them, to form a microcavity structure **70**, which can be adjusted in thickness and refractive index to resonate at a desired wavelength. Examples of  
15 microcavity structures are shown in U.S. 6,406,801, U.S. Patent Application Publication 5,780,174 A1, and JP 11288786. A transparent cavity-spacer layer **35** can be used as an additional means to adjust the microcavity structure resonance wavelength. Light is shown as being emitted at the interface of hole-transporting layer **45** and light-emitting layer **50**. Light **115** is on-axis light that is produced  
20 from light-emitting layer **50** in the direction of semitransparent reflector **30** and is partially reflected as partially reflected light **120**, and partially transmitted as partially transmitted on-axis light **125**. Partially transmitted on-axis light **125** includes one or more narrow wavelength bands of light. That is, microcavity structure **70** enhances on-axis light produced from light-emitting layer **50** in at  
25 least one particular wavelength of on-axis light to produce a desired on-axis viewed color while not substantially enhancing other wavelengths of such light. Light **105** represents on-axis light that is emitted in the direction of reflector layer **90** and is reflected as reflected light **110**. It will be partially reflected and partially transmitted at semitransparent reflector **30**.

30 The thickness of microcavity structure **70** including transparent cavity-spacer layer **35** (if present) is selected to tune the microcavity OLED device

10 to have the resonance at the predetermined wavelength to be emitted from the device. The thickness satisfies the following equation:

$$2 \sum n_i L_i + 2 n_s L_s + (Q_{m1} + Q_{m2}) \lambda / 2\pi = m \lambda \quad \text{Eq. 1}$$

wherein:

5  $n_i$  is the refractive index and  $L_i$  is the thickness of the  $i$ th sub-layer in microcavity structure 70;

$n_s$  is the refractive index and  $L_s$  is the thickness, which can be zero, of the transparent cavity-spacer layer 35;

$Q_{m1}$  and  $Q_{m2}$  are the phase shifts in radians at the two organic EL element-reflector interfaces, respectively; and

$\lambda$  is the predetermined wavelength of on-axis light to be enhanced by microcavity structure 70, and  $m$  is a non-negative integer.

For example, one can select the microcavity effect to enhance on-axis the emission of green light (as partially transmitted on-axis light 125) for a desired on-axis

15 viewed color.

Light 135 represents light that is produced in an off-axis direction. It can be partially reflected by semitransparent reflector 30 as partially reflected light 130, and partially transmitted as partially transmitted off-axis light 140. Light emitted in an off-axis direction by a microcavity structure, e.g. partially

20 transmitted off-axis light 140, will have a different wavelength and luminance than light emitted on-axis, e.g. partially transmitted on-axis light 125. In other words, microcavity structure 70 will produce light having a broad spectrum, which can be seen at different viewing angles, even if the microcavity is tuned to enhance a single wavelength of on-axis viewed color. Typically, microcavity light emitted

25 off-axis will have a shorter wavelength than light emitted on-axis.

Turning now to FIG. 2, there is shown a spectrum of on-axis emission after multimode microcavity enhancement vs. a non-enhanced white-light-emitting OLED device. Spectrum 170 is an emission spectrum for a white-light-emitting OLED device without on-axis microcavity enhancement. The use of

30 a multimode microcavity such as that described by Xu et al. in U.S. Patent 6,133,692 will enhance certain wavelengths of the spectrum, e.g. particular

wavelengths **175**, **180**, and **185** when the microcavity is viewed on-axis. By selecting the thickness of microcavity structure **70**, one can form a microcavity structure that enhances on-axis a single narrow band of wavelengths of light.

Turning now to FIG. 3, there is shown a cross-sectional view of one embodiment of an OLED device according to the present invention. Tuned OLED device **15** can be part of a passive matrix device or an active matrix device. Tuned OLED device **15** has as its basic structure the microcavity structure **70** from tuned OLED device **10**. Tuned OLED device **15** includes reflector layer **90** and semitransparent reflector **30** as described above. Reflector layer **90** and semitransparent reflector **30** function as electrodes, but other embodiments are possible wherein the reflectors and the electrodes are separate entities. The bottom electrode, i.e. the one closest to substrate **20**, is most commonly configured as the anode, but this invention is not limited to devices of that configuration. Tuned OLED device **15** further includes a layer including color change medium **25**. The color change medium layer is disposed over semitransparent reflector **30**. Color change medium **25** is responsive to wavelengths of light shorter than the particular wavelength of on-axis light. Color change medium **25** absorbs such shorter wavelengths (e.g. partially transmitted off-axis light **140**) and emits light (e.g. converted light **150**) corresponding in color to the particular wavelength of partially transmitted on-axis light **125**. By corresponding in color, it is meant that it is in the same region of the visible spectrum and will be perceived by a viewer as similar or the same in color. For example, the particular wavelength of on-axis light of tuned OLED device **15** can be in the green portion of the spectrum. Partially transmitted on-axis light **125** will include a narrow distribution of wavelengths that will be perceived by a viewer as green. Partially transmitted off-axis light **140** will be more blue than partially transmitted on-axis light **125**, but will be absorbed by color change medium **25** and re-emitted as converted light **150**. Converted light **150** can include a broader distribution of wavelengths than partially transmitted light **125**, but will be in the same general portion of the visible spectrum as partially transmitted light **125** and will also be perceived by a viewer as green light. This improves the color of light produced by OLED device



**15** when viewed in an off-axis direction. Similarly, the particular wavelength of on-axis light of tuned OLED device **15** can be in the blue portion of the spectrum or in the red portion of the spectrum. The properties of color change medium **25** will depend on the color of tuned OLED device **15**.

5                   Color change medium layers have been described in, e.g. U.S. Patent 6,084,347 and U.S. Patent Application Publication 2003/0127968 A1, and can include, e.g. a fluorescent dye with a binder resin, or only a fluorescent dye, which comprises the color change medium. The fluorescent dye will absorb light in one region of the spectrum and emit light with a longer wavelength. Examples  
10 of fluorescent dyes for absorbing light in the near-ultraviolet to violet range and emitting blue light include stilbene-based dyes such as 1,4-bis(2-methylstyryl)-benzene and trans-4,4'-diphenylstilbene, and coumarin-based dyes such as 7-hydroxy-4-methylcoumarin, or combinations thereof. Examples of fluorescent dyes for absorbing light in the blue to bluish green region and emitting green light  
15 include coumarin dyes such as 2,3,5,6-1H,4H-tetrahydro-8-trifluoromethyl-quinolidino(9,9a,1-gh)coumarin, 3-(2'-benzothiazolyl)-7-diethylaminocoumarin, 3-(2'-benzimidazolyl)-7-N,N-diethylaminocoumarin, and naphthalimide dyes such as Basic Yellow 51, Solvent Yellow 11 and Solvent Yellow 116, or combinations thereof. Examples of fluorescent dyes for absorbing light in the blue to green  
20 region and emitting orange to red light include cyanine-based dyes such as 4-dicyanomethylene-2-methyl-6-(p-dimethylaminostyryl)-4H-pyran, pyridine-based dyes such as 1-ethyl-2-(4-(p-dimethylaminophenyl)-1,3-butadienyl)-pyridinium perchlorate, and rhodamine-based dyes such as Rhodamine B and Rhodamine 6G, oxazine-based dyes, or combinations thereof. Various dyes (such as direct dyes,  
25 acid dyes, basic dyes, and disperse dyes) can be used if they have fluorescence. A fluorescent dye can be mixed into a pigment resin such as polymethacrylic acid ester, polyvinyl chloride, vinyl chloride/vinyl acetate copolymer, alkyd resin, aromatic sulfonamide resin, urea resin, melamine resin, benzoguanamine resin, or the like to help form the color change medium layer.

30                   Color change medium **25** will emit light in all directions, including back into tuned OLED device **15**. To prevent this, dielectric stack **75** can

optionally be disposed between color change medium **25** layer and semitransparent reflector **30**. Dielectric stack **75** will reflect light so that a greater portion of converted light **150** emitted by color change medium **25** will be directed toward the viewer. Dielectric stack **75** (also known as a quarter-wave stack) comprises alternating layers of high- and low-refractive-index materials, e.g. SiO<sub>2</sub> and TiO<sub>2</sub>. Dielectric stack **75** is constructed so as to reflect a significant portion of the wavelengths in converted light **150**, but must be relatively transparent to the particular wavelength of partially transmitted on-axis light **125**. The art of making dielectric stacks with the desired properties is well known, e.g. Born and Wolf,  
10 "Principles of Optics," 6th ed., Pergamon Press, 1980.

While not required, tuned OLED device **15** can further include color filter **85**. Color filter **85** can be any well known filter and is designed to remove any light of a shorter wavelength than the particular wavelength of on-axis light that was not absorbed by color change medium **25** or any light of a longer  
15 wavelength than the particular wavelength of on-axis light.

The tuned OLED device **15** of this invention and any pixels therein are typically disposed as shown over a supporting substrate **20**. Substrate **20** can either be light transmissive or opaque, depending on the intended direction of light emission. The light transmissive property is desirable for viewing the EL emission through substrate **20**, that is, a bottom-emitting device as shown. Transparent glass or plastic is commonly employed in such cases. For applications where the device is top-emitting, the transmissive characteristic of substrate **20** is immaterial, and therefore can be light transmissive, light absorbing or light reflective. Substrates for use in this case include, but are not limited to, glass, plastic, semiconductor  
20 materials, silicon, ceramics, and circuit board materials.

Microcavity structure **70** can include transparent cavity-spacer layer **35**, which can be disposed between one of the reflectors and light-emitting layer **50**. It must be transparent to the emitted light and as shown it must to be conductive to carry the charge between the electrode (which is the reflector) and  
30 the light-emitting layer **50**. Since only through-film conductance is important, a bulk resistivity of less than about 10<sup>8</sup> ohm-cm is adequate. Many metal oxides

such as, but not limited to, indium-tin oxide (ITO), zinc-tin oxide (ZTO), tin-oxide (SnOx), indium oxide (InOx), molybdenum oxide (MoOx), tellurium oxide (TeOx), antimony oxide (SbOx), indium-zinc oxide (IZO), and zinc oxide (ZnOx), can be used. If transparent cavity-spacer layer 35 is not conductive, a transparent  
5 electrode can be formed above transparent cavity-spacer layer 35 in a way in which the transparent electrode would be in electrical contact with the circuitry. The transparent electrode can be constructed of a metal oxide as described above. The thickness of transparent cavity-spacer layer 35, refractive index of transparent cavity-spacer layer 35, or both, are adjusted in conjunction with the thickness and  
10 refractive index of the layers of tuned OLED device 15 to tune microcavity structure 70 to the desired color.

Tuned OLED device 15 further includes organic layers. There are numerous configurations of the organic layers known in the art wherein the present invention can be successfully practiced, including hole-injecting layer 40,  
15 hole-transporting layer 45, light-emitting layer 50, electron-transporting layer 55, and electron-injecting layer 60.

While not always necessary, it is often useful to provide a hole-injecting layer 40. Hole-injecting layer 40 can serve to improve the film formation property of subsequent organic layers and to facilitate hole injection into hole-  
20 transporting layer 45. Suitable materials for use in hole-injecting layer 40 include, but are not limited to, porphyrinic compounds as described in U.S. Patent 4,720,432, plasma-deposited fluorocarbon polymers as described in U.S. Patents 6,127,004, 6,208,075 and 6,208,077, and some aromatic amines, for example, m-MTDATA (4,4',4''-tris[(3-methylphenyl)phenylamino]triphenylamine). Alternative  
25 hole-injecting materials for organic EL devices are described in EP 0 891 121 A1 and EP 1 029 909 A1.

Hole-transporting layer 45 contains at least one hole-transporting compound such as an aromatic tertiary amine, where the latter is understood to be a compound containing at least one trivalent nitrogen atom that is bonded only to  
30 carbon atoms, at least one of which is a member of an aromatic ring. In one form the aromatic tertiary amine can be an arylamine, such as a monoarylamine,

diarylamine, triarylamine, or a polymeric arylamine. Exemplary monomeric triarylamine are illustrated by Klupfel et al. in U.S. Patent 3,180,730. Other suitable triarylamine substituted with one or more vinyl radicals and/or comprising at least one active-hydrogen-containing group are disclosed by  
5 Brantley et al. in U.S. Patents 3,567,450 and 3,658,520.

A more preferred class of aromatic tertiary amines are those which include at least two aromatic tertiary amine moieties as described in U.S. Patents 4,720,432 and 5,061,569. Hole-transporting layer 45 can be formed of a single or a mixture of aromatic tertiary amine compounds. Illustrative of useful aromatic  
10 tertiary amines are the following:

1,1-Bis(4-di-p-tolylaminophenyl)cyclohexane;  
1,1-Bis(4-di-p-tolylaminophenyl)-4-phenylcyclohexane;  
N,N,N',N'-tetraphenyl-4,4'''-diamino-1,1':4',1'':4'',1'''-quaterphenyl;  
Bis(4-dimethylamino-2-methylphenyl)phenylmethane;  
15 1,4-bis[2-[4-[N,N-di(p-toly)amino]phenyl]vinyl]benzene (BDTAPVB);  
N,N,N',N'-Tetra-p-tolyl-4,4'-diaminobiphenyl;  
N,N,N',N'-Tetraphenyl-4,4'-diaminobiphenyl;  
N,N,N',N'-tetra-1-naphthyl-4,4'-diaminobiphenyl;  
N,N,N',N'-tetra-2-naphthyl-4,4'-diaminobiphenyl;  
20 N-Phenylcarbazole;  
4,4'-Bis[N-(1-naphthyl)-N-phenylamino]biphenyl (NPB);  
4,4'-Bis[N-(1-naphthyl)-N-(2-naphthyl)amino]biphenyl (TNB);  
4,4'-Bis[N-(1-naphthyl)-N-phenylamino]p-terphenyl;  
4,4'-Bis[N-(2-naphthyl)-N-phenylamino]biphenyl;  
25 4,4'-Bis[N-(3-acenaphthenyl)-N-phenylamino]biphenyl;  
1,5-Bis[N-(1-naphthyl)-N-phenylamino]naphthalene;  
4,4'-Bis[N-(9-anthryl)-N-phenylamino]biphenyl;  
4,4'-Bis[N-(1-anthryl)-N-phenylamino]-p-terphenyl;  
4,4'-Bis[N-(2-phenanthryl)-N-phenylamino]biphenyl;;  
30 4,4'-Bis[N-(8-fluoranthryl)-N-phenylamino]biphenyl  
4,4'-Bis[N-(2-pyrenyl)-N-phenylamino]biphenyl;

4,4'-Bis[N-(2-naphthacenyl)-N-phenylamino]biphenyl;  
 4,4'-Bis[N-(2-perylenyl)-N-phenylamino]biphenyl;  
 4,4'-Bis[N-(1-coronenyl)-N-phenylamino]biphenyl;  
 2,6-Bis(di-p-tolylamino)naphthalene;  
 5 2,6-Bis[di-(1-naphthyl)amino]naphthalene;  
 2,6-Bis[N-(1-naphthyl)-N-(2-naphthyl)amino]naphthalene;  
 N,N,N',N'-Tetra(2-naphthyl)-4,4''-diamino-p-terphenyl;  
 4,4'-Bis{N-phenyl-N-[4-(1-naphthyl)-phenyl]amino}biphenyl;  
 2,6-Bis[N,N-di(2-naphthyl)amino]fluorene;  
 10 4,4',4''-tris[(3-methylphenyl)phenylamino]triphenylamine (MTDATA); and  
 4,4'-Bis[N-(3-methylphenyl)-N-phenylamino]biphenyl (TPD).

Another class of useful hole-transporting materials includes polycyclic aromatic compounds as described in EP 1 009 041. Tertiary aromatic amines with more than two amine groups can be used including oligomeric  
 15 materials. In addition, polymeric hole-transporting materials can be used such as poly(N-vinylcarbazole) (PVK), polythiophenes, polypyrrole, polyaniline, and copolymers such as poly(3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene)/poly(4-styrenesulfonate) also called PEDOT/PSS.

As more fully described in U.S. Patents 4,769,292 and 5,935,721,  
 20 light-emitting layer **50** includes a luminescent or fluorescent material where electroluminescence is produced as a result of electron-hole pair recombination in this region, producing light. Light-emitting layer **50** can be comprised of a single material, but more commonly includes of a host material doped with a guest compound or compounds where light emission comes primarily from the dopant  
 25 and can be of any color. The host materials in light-emitting layer **50** can be an electron-transporting material, as defined below, a hole-transporting material, as defined above, or another material or combination of materials that support hole-electron recombination. The dopant is usually chosen from highly fluorescent dyes, but phosphorescent compounds, e.g., transition metal complexes as  
 30 described in WO 98/55561, WO 00/18851, WO 00/57676, and WO 00/70655 are also useful. Dopants are typically coated as 0.01 to 10% by weight into the host

material. Polymeric materials such as polyfluorenes and polyvinylarylenes, e.g. poly(p-phenylenevinylene), PPV, can also be used as the host material. In this case, small molecule dopants can be molecularly dispersed into the polymeric host, or the dopant can be added by copolymerizing a minor constituent into the host polymer.

An important relationship for choosing a dye as a dopant is a comparison of the bandgap potential, which is defined as the energy difference between the highest occupied molecular orbital and the lowest unoccupied molecular orbital of the molecule. For efficient energy transfer from the host to the dopant molecule, a necessary condition is that the bandgap of the dopant is smaller than that of the host material. For phosphorescent emitters it is also important that the host triplet energy level be high enough to enable energy transfer from host to dopant.

Host and emitting molecules known to be of use include, but are not limited to, those disclosed in U.S. Patents 4,768,292; 5,141,671; 5,150,006; 5,151,629; 5,405,709; 5,484,922; 5,593,788; 5,645,948; 5,683,823; 5,755,999; 5,928,802; 5,935,720; 5,935,721; and 6,020,078.

Metal complexes of 8-hydroxyquinoline (oxine) and similar derivatives constitute one class of useful host compounds capable of supporting electroluminescence. Illustrative of useful chelated oxinoid compounds are the following:

CO-1: Aluminum trisoxine [alias, tris(8-quinolinolato)aluminum(III)];

CO-2: Magnesium bisoxine [alias, bis(8-quinolinolato)magnesium(II)];

CO-3: Bis[benzo{f}-8-quinolinolato]zinc (II);

CO-4: Bis(2-methyl-8-quinolinolato)aluminum(III)- $\mu$ -oxo-bis(2-methyl-8-quinolinolato) aluminum(III);

CO-5: Indium trisoxine [alias, tris(8-quinolinolato)indium];

CO-6: Aluminum tris(5-methyloxine) [alias, tris(5-methyl-8-quinolinolato)aluminum(III)];

CO-7: Lithium oxine [alias, (8-quinolinolato)lithium(I)];

CO-8: Gallium oxine [alias, tris(8-quinolinolato)gallium(III)]; and

CO-9: Zirconium oxine [alias, tetra(8-quinolinolato)zirconium(IV)].

Other classes of useful host materials include, but are not limited to, derivatives of anthracene, such as 9,10-di-(2-naphthyl)anthracene and  
5 derivatives thereof as described in U.S. Patent 5,935,721, distyrylarylene derivatives as described in U.S. Patent 5,121,029, and benzazole derivatives, for example, 2,2',2''-(1,3,5-phenylene)tris[1-phenyl-1H-benzimidazole]. Carbazole derivatives are particularly useful hosts for phosphorescent emitters.

Useful fluorescent dopants include, but are not limited to,  
10 derivatives of anthracene, tetracene, xanthene, perylene, rubrene, coumarin, rhodamine, quinacridone, dicyanomethylenepyran compounds, thiopyran compounds, polymethine compounds, pyrilium and thiapyrilium compounds, fluorene derivatives, perflanthene derivatives, indenoperylene derivatives, bis(azinyl)amine boron compounds, bis(azinyl)methane compounds, and  
15 carbostyryl compounds.

Preferred thin film-forming materials for use in forming electron-transporting layer 55 of this invention are metal chelated oxinoid compounds, including chelates of oxine itself (also commonly referred to as 8-quinolinol or 8-hydroxyquinoline). Such compounds help to inject and transport electrons,  
20 exhibit high levels of performance, and are readily fabricated in the form of thin films. Exemplary oxinoid compounds were listed previously.

Other electron-transporting materials include various butadiene derivatives as disclosed in U.S. Patent 4,356,429 and various heterocyclic optical brighteners as described in U.S. Patent 4,539,507. Benzazoles and triazines are  
25 also useful electron-transporting materials.

An electron-injecting layer 60 can also be present between the cathode and the electron-transporting layer. Examples of electron-injecting materials include alkaline or alkaline earth metals, alkali halide salts, such as LiF mentioned above, or alkaline or alkaline earth metal doped organic layers.

30 In some instances, light-emitting layer 50 and electron-transporting layer 55 can optionally be replaced by a single layer that serves the function of

supporting both light emission and electron transportation. It is also known in the art that emitting dopants can be added to the hole-transporting layer 45, which can serve as a host. Multiple dopants can be added to one or more layers in order to produce a white-emitting OLED, for example, by combining blue- and yellow-emitting materials, cyan- and red-emitting materials, or red-, green-, and blue-emitting materials. White-emitting devices are described, for example, in EP 1 187 235; U.S. Patent Application Publication 2002/0025419 A1; EP 1 182 244; U.S. Patents 5,683,823; 5,503,910; 5,405,709; and 5,283,182. As shown in commonly assigned EP 1 187 235 A2, a white-emitting organic EL media can be achieved by the inclusion of the following layers: a hole-injecting layer 40; a hole-transporting layer 45 that is disposed over hole-injecting layer 40 and is doped with a rubrene compound for emitting light in the yellow region of the spectrum; a light-emitting layer 50 doped with a blue-light-emitting compound disposed over hole-transporting layer 45; and an electron-transporting layer 55 disposed over light-emitting layer 50. Alternate embodiments where one or more different materials are used in the organic layers for different pixels can also be applied to the present invention. These techniques can be applied to tuned OLED device 15 so that light-emitting layer 50 produces white light, also called broadband wavelength light.

Additional layers such as electron- or hole-blocking layers as taught in the art can be employed in devices of this invention. Hole-blocking layers are commonly used to improve efficiency of phosphorescent emitter devices, for example, as in U.S. Patent Application Publication 2002/0015859 A1.

The organic materials above are suitably deposited through a vapor-phase method such as sublimation, but can be deposited from a fluid, for example, from a solvent with an optional binder to improve film formation. If the material is a polymer, solvent deposition is useful but other methods can be used, such as sputtering or thermal transfer from a donor sheet. The material to be deposited by sublimation can be vaporized from a sublimator "boat" often comprised of a tantalum material, e.g., as described in U.S. Patent 6,237,529, or can be first coated onto a donor sheet and then sublimed in closer proximity to the



substrate. Layers with a mixture of materials can utilize separate sublimator boats or the materials can be pre-mixed and coated from a single boat or donor sheet. Patterned deposition can be achieved using shadow masks, integral shadow masks (U.S. Patent 5,294,870), spatially defined thermal dye transfer from a donor sheet  
5 (U.S. Patents 5,688,551; 5,851,709; and 6,066,357), and inkjet method (U.S. Patent 6,066,357).

Most OLED devices are sensitive to moisture or oxygen, or both, so they are commonly sealed in an inert atmosphere such as nitrogen or argon, along with a desiccant such as alumina, bauxite, calcium sulfate, clays, silica gel,  
10 zeolites, alkaline metal oxides, alkaline earth metal oxides, sulfates, or metal halides and perchlorates. Methods for encapsulation and desiccation include, but are not limited to, those described in U.S. Patent 6,226,890. In addition, barrier layers such as SiO<sub>x</sub>, Teflon, and alternating inorganic/polymeric layers are known in the art for encapsulation.

15 OLED devices of this invention can employ various well known optical effects in order to enhance their properties if desired. This includes, but is not limited to, optimizing layer thicknesses to yield maximum light transmission, providing dielectric mirror structures, providing anti-glare or anti-reflection coatings over the display, providing a polarizing medium over the display, or  
20 providing colored, neutral density, or color conversion filters over the display.

FIG. 4 shows a cross-sectional view of a tuned multicolor OLED device having an array of different color light-emitting pixels according to another embodiment of the present invention. Tuned multicolor OLED device **65** is top-emitting, that is, light (**125a**, **125b**, and **125c**) is emitted in the direction away  
25 from substrate **20**, but a bottom-emitting device can be prepared in this way as well. At least two of the different color pixels (e.g. pixels **80a**, **80b**) include a microcavity structure and a layer including a color change medium (e.g. color change media **25a**, **25b**). Each pixel that includes a microcavity structure includes a reflector layer over substrate **20** (e.g. reflector layer **90a** in pixel **80a**), which  
30 functions to form the bottom of a microcavity structure. Semitransparent reflector **30** forms the top of the microcavity structure for all pixels. This permits a portion

of light to be emitted from the top of tuned multicolor OLED device **65**. Reflector layer **90a** and semitransparent reflector **30** also function as electrodes, reflector layer **90a** for pixel **80a** and semitransparent reflector **30** for pixels **80a**, **80b**, and **80c**, but other configurations are possible wherein the reflector is a common  
5 electrode for all pixels and there is a separate semitransparent reflector for each pixel. Still other embodiments can be envisioned wherein the reflectors and the electrodes are separate entities.

Various embodiments of the different color pixels are possible. One useful combination is wherein tuned OLED device **65** is a full color device  
10 and the particular wavelength of on-axis light **125a** is in the red portion of the spectrum, that of on-axis light **125b** is in the green portion of the spectrum, and that of on-axis light **125c** is in the blue portion of the spectrum. As shown, tuned OLED device **65** includes a common light-emitting layer **50** for the microcavity structure for each of the different color pixels that have a microcavity structure.  
15 This is advantageous in manufacturing as it does not require patterning of organic layers **100**. Light-emitting layer **50**, possibly in conjunction with other layers as described above, will most likely be constructed to produce white or broadband wavelength light in such a structure, and the differentiation of pixel color will then be a result of the effects of the microcavity, a color filter, or both. Other  
20 embodiments are well known wherein one or more of the OLED layers, such as light-emitting layer **50**, can be separately patterned for one or more of pixels **80a**, **80b**, and **80c**. In such a structure, each pixel can include a light-emitting layer for its particular wavelength, e.g. red, green, and blue light-emitting layers.

Tuned multicolor OLED device **65** includes a color change media  
25 **25a** and **25b**, as described above, disposed over semitransparent reflector **30**. Color change media **25a** and **25b** will emit light in all directions, including back into pixels **80a** and **80b**, respectively. To prevent this, dielectric stacks **75a** and **75b** as described above can optionally be disposed between color change media **25a** and **25b**, respectively, and semitransparent reflector **30**. Dielectric stacks **75a**  
30 and **75b** must be relatively transparent to the particular wavelength enhanced on-axis by the microcavity structure, that is on-axis light **125a** and **125b**, respectively.

The properties of the dielectric stack will therefore depend on the particular wavelength of the pixel.

While not required, color filters **85a** and **85b** as described above can also be included. One or more of the pixels of tuned OLED device **65** can  
5 include different color filters, the properties of which will depend on the desired on-axis viewed color of the pixel. A black matrix (not shown) as known in the art can be located between or around the pixels or color filters to improve the contrast.

At least two different color pixels of tuned multicolor OLED  
10 device **65** include a microcavity structure and a color change medium, e.g. pixels **80a** and **80b**. Other different color pixels (e.g. **80c**) can be a variety of structures, including a microcavity structure with a color change medium, a microcavity structure without a color change medium (as shown in FIG. 4), or a non-microcavity structure. Any of these can optionally include a color filter or a  
15 dielectric stack or both.

Tuned multicolor OLED device **65** is an active matrix device with active matrix circuitry **210**. The active matrix circuitry **210** is formed over substrate **20**. Active matrix circuitry **210** includes a first thin film transistor (TFT) comprised of a semiconductor active layer **211**, a gate dielectric **212**, a gate  
20 conductor **213**, a first insulating layer **214**, and a second insulating layer **217**. Active matrix circuitry **210** further includes one signal line **216** that carries the luminance signal and one power line **215** to supply power to the transistor. Methods of fabricating the TFT circuitry are well known in the art. While only a single transistor, signal line, and power line are shown for each pixel, typically,  
25 each pixel also has a second transistor (not shown) as well as a capacitor (not shown) and additional select lines (not shown). Many types of circuits having different numbers and configurations of circuit components are known in the art, and it is understood that a wide variety of these circuits will work with this invention. Examples of active matrix configurations include U.S. Patents  
30 5,550,066, 6,281,634, and 6,501,466. While the TFTs shown are fabricated with a thin film semiconductor active layer **211**, it is understood that with

semiconducting substrates, substrate **20** can actually serve this function. FIG. 4 shows a top gate structure, that is, where the gate conductor **213** and the gate dielectric **212** are above the semiconductor active layer **211**. However, it is also known in the art that TFTs with an inverse structure known as bottom gate can be used to drive organic EL devices.

An interpixel dielectric layer **160**, as described in U.S. Patent 6,246,179, can be used to cover the edges of the transparent or semitransparent electrodes (e.g. reflector layer **90c**) to prevent shorts or strong electric fields in this area. The interpixel dielectric layer **160** can also cover the transparent cavity-spacer layer (e.g. **35a**) as shown if the transparent cavity-spacer layer is conductive or forms part of the electrode. While use of the interpixel dielectric layer **160** is preferred, it is not required for successful implementation of the present invention.

Alternate embodiments wherein tuned multicolor OLED device **65** is a passive matrix device and does not have active matrix circuitry can be applied to the present invention.

Pixel **80a** functions as a microcavity structure wherein light emitted by light-emitting layer **50** is reflected by reflector layer **90a** and a portion of light (typically between 25 and 75%) is reflected by semitransparent reflector **30**. This leads to an enhancement of on-axis light **125a** emitted by pixel **80a** through semitransparent reflector **30** wherein certain wavelengths of on-axis light **125a** will be enhanced as described above. The thickness of organic layers **100** optimized for emission is not necessarily of the proper dimensions to provide the desired wavelength of light **125a**, and it can be desirable to further include transparent cavity-spacer layer **35a** to obtain the desired dimensions. Transparent cavity-spacer layer **35a** is formed above reflector layer **90a**. The thickness of transparent cavity-spacer layer **35a**, refractive index of transparent cavity-spacer layer **35a**, or both, are adjusted in conjunction with the thickness and refractive index of organic layers **100** of tuned OLED device **65** in order to tune the microcavity structure to resonate at the wavelength for the desired color of light for pixel **80a**. When two or more pixels include transparent cavity-spacer layers, the thickness of the transparent cavity-spacer layer, refractive index of the

transparent cavity-spacer layer, or both, are separately adjusted for each different color pixel so that the transparent cavity-spacer layer can vary in different pixels (e.g. transparent cavity-spacer layers **35a** and **35b** in pixels **80a** and **80b**, respectively) or can be left out of some pixels (e.g. pixel **80c**, which has no  
5 transparent cavity-spacer layer over reflector layer **90c**).

While transparent cavity-spacer layers **35a** and **35b** are shown here as being between reflector layers **90a** and **90b**, respectively, and organic layers **100**, in alternate embodiments transparent cavity-spacer layers **35a** and **35b** can be formed between organic layers **100** and semitransparent reflector **30**.

10 In another alternate embodiment wherein one or more of organic layers **100** are not common to all pixels but are instead separately patterned for at least one pixel, the transparent cavity-spacer layers can be limited and the microcavity structure for the color-gamut-defining pixels can be tuned by separately tuning the thickness, refractive index, or both of one or more of organic  
15 layers **100** for each pixel.

The invention has been described in detail with particular reference to certain preferred embodiments thereof, but it will be understood that variations and modifications can be effected within the spirit and scope of the invention.

## PARTS LIST

10	tuned OLED device
15	tuned OLED device
20	substrate
25	color change medium
25a	color change medium
25b	color change medium
30	semitransparent reflector/electrode
35	transparent cavity-spacer layer
35a	transparent cavity-spacer layer
35b	transparent cavity-spacer layer
40	hole-injecting layer
45	hole-transporting layer
50	light-emitting layer
55	electron-transporting layer
60	electron-injecting layer
65	tuned multicolor OLED device
70	microcavity structure
75	dielectric stack
75a	dielectric stack
75b	dielectric stack
80a	pixel
80b	pixel
80c	pixel
85	color filter
85a	color filter
85b	color filter
90	reflector layer/electrode
90a	reflector layer

## **PARTS LIST (con't)**

90b	reflector layer
90c	reflector layer
100	organic layers
105	light
110	reflected light
115	light
120	partially reflected light
125	partially transmitted on-axis light
125a	on-axis light
125b	on-axis light
125c	on-axis light
130	partially reflected light
135	light
140	partially transmitted off-axis light
150	converted light
160	interpixel dielectric layer
170	spectrum
175	particular wavelength
180	particular wavelength
185	particular wavelength
210	active matrix circuitry
211	semiconductor active layer
212	gate dielectric
213	gate conductor
214	first insulating layer
215	power line
216	signal line
217	second insulating layer